S/058/63/000/002/058/070
A160/A101

The effect of the ultrasonic action on...

field h lead to a development of various structures. The structure obtained by the action of the ultrasound may be eliminated by a superposition of the field h, and vice versa. During an increase of the ultrasound intensity, a displacement of some boundaries takes place in the beginning - and also a simultaneous shifting of the domains on the whole. Individual domains begin to fractionate. Subsequently, this appearance intensifies and leads to the fact that the visible picture on the surface of the sample becomes washed-out.

N. Smol'kov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/275/63/000/001/026/035
D413/D308

AUTHORS: Laptev, D. L., Cherkashin, V. S. and Drokin, A. I.

TITLE: The effect of ultrasonic action on the domain structure of silicon iron

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, no. 1, 1963, 10-11, abstract 1V 78 (In collection: Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva, no. 15, M., 1961, 189-194)

TEXT: The authors have investigated the effect of ultrasonic vibration and an alternating magnetic field on the domain structure of silicon iron subjected to various magnetizing fields. The ultrasonic vibration was applied to the specimen by a 20 kc/s ultrasonic oscillator and a magnetostriction vibrator. The domain structure was observed by a technique using the meridional magneto-optical Carr effect. The variation in domain structure was observed visually, photography being taken after the vibration was switched off. Photographs are given of the change in domain structures after and

Card 1/2

S/275/63/000/001/026/035
D413/D308

before ultrasonic treatment (at various magnetic fields, under various initial magnetic conditions etc.). Their work lead the authors to the following results: (1) Ultrasonic action leads to disintegration of the basic structure both in the absence and in the presence of a magnetizing field. (2) Ultrasonic shaking and 'shaking' of the specimen by an alternating magnetic field lead to different structures. The structure obtained by ultrasonic action can be removed by applying an alternating magnetic field and vice versa. (3) Independent of the initial state, other conditions being the same, ultrasonic action always leads to the same structure. (4) Visual observations during the ultrasonic treatment have shown that as the sound intensity is gradually increased the first effect is the displacement of some boundaries and the simultaneous shift of domains as a whole, while individual domains start to disintegrate. Then these effects intensify up to the point where at maximum sound intensity the picture visible on the surface of the specimen appears washed-out. As the sound intensity is decreased, a definite structure gradually establishes itself. The structures are shown in photographs. 5 figures, 7 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

GORA, Barbara; LAPTIEW, I.P.

Polish wheat varieties in the U.S.S.R. Postepy nauk roln 9 no.5:89-91 S-O '62.

LAPTIN, M.; PRUTSKIY, A.

Conference of Moscow economists. Vop. ekon. no.2:152-157 F '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Moscow—Industrial management—Congresses)

AKOL'ZIN, P.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; LAPTINA, L.N., inzh.

Corrosion effect of phosphation conditions of boiler water.
Teploenergetika 11 no.10:7-11 O '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.

L 51472-65 EWT(d) Pg-4 IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5011079 UR/0250/65/009/004/0219/0220

AUTHOR: Laptinskiy, V. N.

TITLE: Concerning one method of successive approximations

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Doklady, v. 9, no. 4, 1965, 219-220

TOPIC TAGS: differential equation, successive approximation, recurrence formula

ABSTRACT: The author describes a new variant of constructing an approximate analytic solution of the system of differential equations

$$dx^i/dt = p_1^i x^1 + p_2^i x^2$$

(i = 1, 2) with specified initial conditions. It is based on the use of the scheme

$$dx_n^i/dt = p_1^i x_n^1 + p_2^i x_{n+1-i}^i$$

and the n-th approximation $x_n^i = x_n^i(t)$ is constructed from the preceding one by

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L 51472-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011079

means of quadratures. This method is called by the author the triangle method and it is shown by means of an estimate that its convergence is more rapid than the standard Picard-Lindelof method or the more recent methods of P. Bajcsay (Period. Polytechn. Electr. Engng., 1959, No. 3, 217-231) or that of A. N. Yerugin (IFZh, 1961, v. 4, No. 5, 111-114). This report was presented by N. P. Yerugin. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina (Belorussian State University)

SUBMITTED: 30Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MA

NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2 mb

31236
S/181/62/004/002/023/051
B101/B102

24.3950 (1035,1137,1144)

AUTHORS: Skubenko, A. F., and Laptiy, S. V.

TITLE: Optical properties of Sb_2S_3 single crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 2, 1962, 449 - 453

TEXT: Lamellas 0.65 - 0.1 mm thick, which had been cut from Sb_2S_3 single crystals purified by zone melting, were polished and examined in infrared light. The optical investigations were carried out with an MKC-6 (IKS-6) spectrometer, and an MKP-1 (IKR-1) needle was used as a source of radiation. The radiation was measured with a thermocouple, and the reflection was measured according to M. P. Lisitsa and Yu. P. Tsyashchenko (PTE, no. 4, 108, 1959). Transmission and reflection curves are shown in Fig. 1. The brittleness and porosity of thin specimens made it impossible to examine the self-absorption edge thoroughly; however, the forbidden band width was found to be 1.72 ev. Light polarization showed no change in the transmission curve, nor exerted temperature variations from +20 - -150°C any effect. It is concluded that the infrared absorption by free carriers

Card 1/3

Optical properties of Sb_2S_3...

within this temperature range is caused by the interaction of electrons with impurities or by another mechanism, and depends only slightly on acoustic lattice vibrations. Absorption by free carriers owing to scattering by acoustic lattice vibrations sets in at 14 - 15μ. The absorption band of 9.1 - 10μ corresponds to an activation energy of 0.12 - 0.13 ev and is attributed to a system of impurity levels. The refractive index is nearly constant (2.7 - 2.75) and increases to 3.1 within the absorption band. Sb_2S_3 is a semiconductor with predominantly covalent bonds.

M. P. Lisitsa, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics, is thanked for guidance and for a discussion. There are 5 figures and 13 references: 7 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: J. Black, E. Conwell, L. Seiglea, C.Spenser, Phys. a. Chem. Solids, 2, 240, 1957; F. Mooser, W. C. Pearson, Phys. a. Chem. Solids, 7, 65, 1958; R. Bube, J. Appl. Phys., 31, 315, 1960; S. Ibuki, S. Iochimatsu, J. Phys. Soc. Japan, 10, 549, 1955.

ASSOCIATION: Chernigovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut
(Chernigov State Pedagogical Institute)

34236
S/181/62/004/002/023/051
B101/B102

Optical properties of Sb_2S_3...

within this temperature range is caused by the interaction of electrons with impurities or by another mechanism, and depends only slightly on acoustic lattice vibrations. Absorption by free carriers owing to scattering by acoustic lattice vibrations sets in at 14 - 15μ. The absorption band of 9.1 - 10μ corresponds to an activation energy of 0.12 - 0.13 ev and is attributed to a system of impurity levels. The refractive index is nearly constant (2.7 - 2.75) and increases to 3.1 within the absorption band. Sb_2S_3 is a semiconductor with predominantly covalent bonds.

M. P. Lisitsa, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics, is thanked for guidance and for a discussion. There are 5 figures and 13 references: 7 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: J. Black, E. Conwell, L. Seiglea, C.Spenser, Phys. a. Chem. Solids, 2, 240, 1957; F. Mooser, W. C. Pearson, Phys. a. Chem. Solids, 7, 65, 1958; R. Bube, J. Appl. Phys., 31, 315, 1960; S. Ibuki, S. Iochimatsu, J. Phys. Soc. Japan, 10, 549, 1955.

ASSOCIATION: Chernigovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut
(Chernigov State Pedagogical Institute)

Card 2/3

34236

Optical properties of Sb_2S_3...

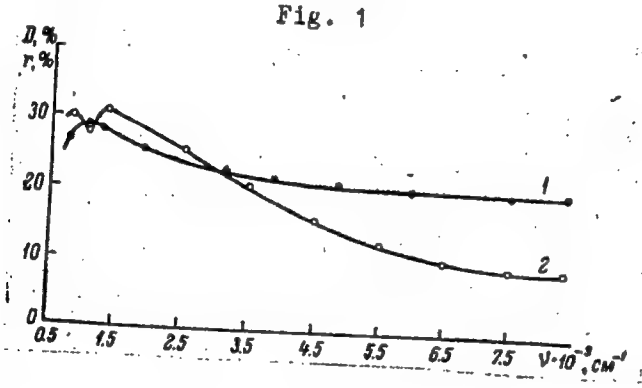
S/181/62/004/002/023/051
B101/B102

SUBMITTED: September 11, 1961

Fig. 1. Transmission and reflection curves of Sb_2S_3; d = 0.63 mm; t = 20°C.

Legend: (1) reflection; (2) transmission.

Fig. 1



Card 3/3

L 8822-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EEC(b)-2/EWP(q)/EWP(b) IJP(c)/ASD(a)-5/AD(mp)-2/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)/RAEM(t) RDW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP4043095 S/0185/64/009/007/0744/0748

AUTHOR: Skubenko, A. F.; Laptiy, S. V.

TITLE: Optical properties of Sb_2Se_3 single crystals

SOURCE: Ukrayins'ky*y fizy*chny*y zhurnal, v. 9, no. 7, 1964, 744-748

TOPIC TAGS: antimony selenide single crystal, crystal absorption, antimony selenide, crystal reflection, crystal transmission

ABSTRACT: The absorption, reflection, and transmission were measured for antimony-selenide (Sb_2Se_3) single crystals in the infrared part of the spectrum ranging from 500 to 9500 cm^{-1}. In addition, the refraction index was calculated, and the dispersion curve was plotted. As a result, one fundamental absorption band and three supplementary bands of impurity origin were found on the absorption curve. An energy width $\Delta E = 1.18$ ev of the forbidden zone was determined at the edge ($\lambda = 1.05\,\mu$) of the fundamental absorption band. The first supplementary absorption band, with a flat maximum on the side of longer waves, lies within a wide range of 4.55—2.7 μ. This band contains a

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L 8822-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4043095

2

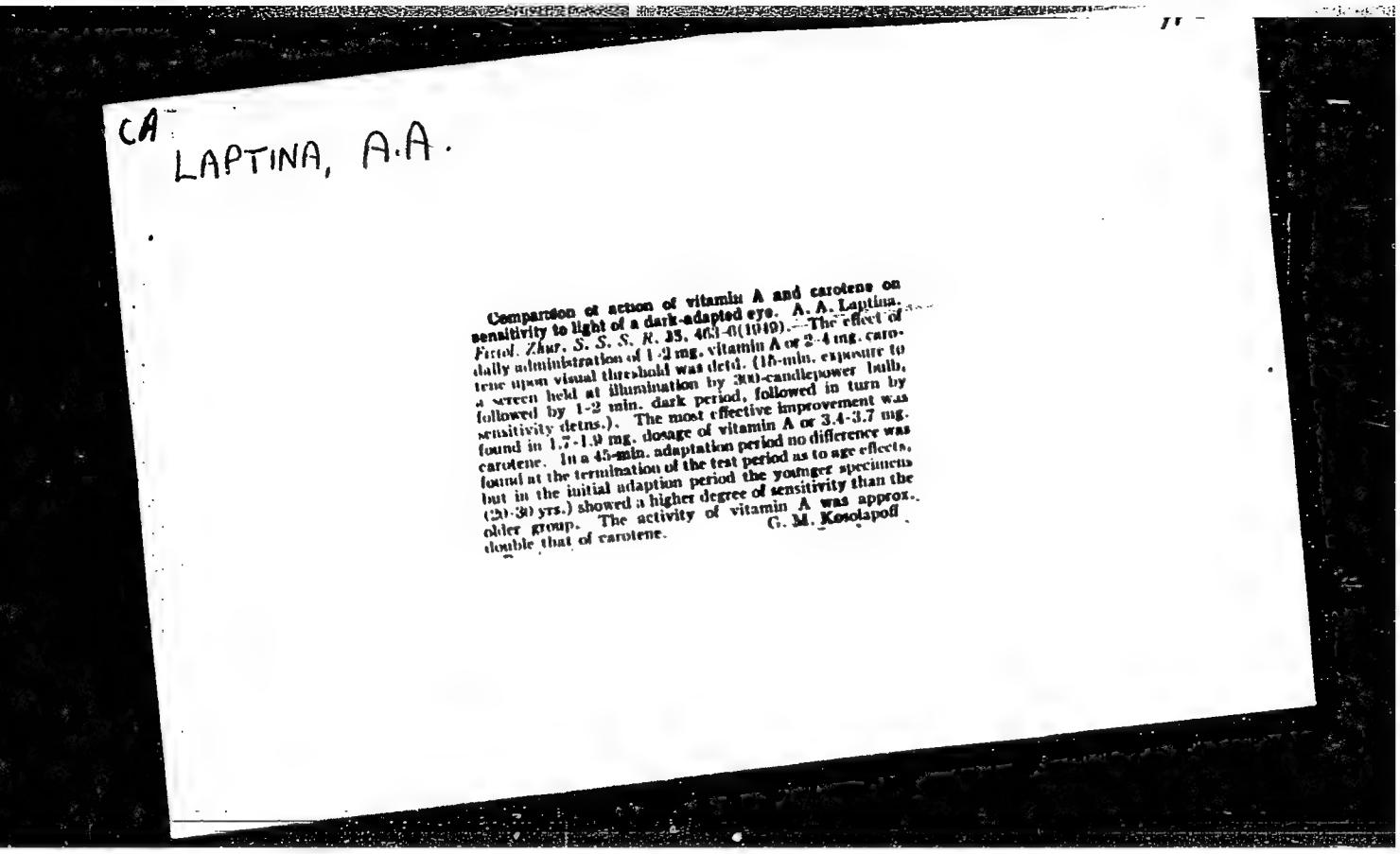
whole spectrum of energy levels. It superimposes three maxima of 0.28, 0.32 and 0.36 ev, which were detected on single crystals of the same purity by means of the thermostimulated currents method. Two other bands (2.7—1.67 μ) have sharp maxima at $\lambda = 2.49$ and 2.24 μ with activation energies $E = 0.5$ and 0.58 ev. With a decrease in temperature, the absorption in the bands increases. The temperature coefficient of the change in the forbidden band width $\beta = -7.2 \times 10^{-4}$ ev/deg was calculated from the temperature shift of the transmission curve. The change in the forbidden band width is due to a change in atomic lattice vibrations. The refraction index slowly increases toward the band of inherent absorption from 3.7 to 4.1. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Ky*yivs'ky*y derzhuniversy*tet im. T. G. Shevchenka (Kiev State University); Chernigivs'ky*y pedinsty*tut (Chernigov Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 11Sep63 ATD PRESS: 3100 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, OP NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2



CA

LAPTINA, A.A.

Comparison of action of vitamin A and carotene on sensitivity to light of a dark-adapted eye. A. A. Laptina. *Fiziol. Zhur. S. S. S. R.* 35, 463-6(1949).—The effect of daily administration of 1-2 mg. vitamin A or 2-4 mg. carotene upon visual threshold was detd. (15-min. exposure to a screen held at illumination by 300-candlepower bulb, followed by 1-2 min. dark period, followed in turn by sensitivity detns.). The most effective improvement was found in 1.7-1.9 mg. dosage of vitamin A or 3.4-3.7 mg. carotene. In a 45-min. adaptation period no difference was found at the termination of the test period as to age effects, but in the initial adaption period the younger specimens (20-30 yrs.) showed a higher degree of sensitivity than the older group. The activity of vitamin A was approx. double that of carotene. G. M. Kosolapoff

VORONETS, N.S.; LAPTINSKAYA, Ye.S.

New data on the age of Inoceramus of the retrorsus Keys group.
Dokl.AN SSSR 96 no.1:145-146 My '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki, Leningrad.
Predstavleno akademikom D.V.Nalivkinym.
(Lena Valley--Mollusks, Fossil) (Mollusks, Fossil--Lena Valley)

LAPTINSKAYA, E.S.

USSR/ Geology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 30/49

Authors : Voronets, N. S., and Laptinskaya, E. S.

Title : New data on the Lower Jurassic era deposits of the Anabarsk region

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/5, 955-956, Feb 11, 1955

Abstract : New geological data are presented regarding the Lower Jurassic era deposits discovered in the Anabarsk region of USSR. Six references: 2 Russian and USSR, 1 German, 1 English and 2 French (1842-1936). Table.

Institution : .....

Presented by : Academician D. V. Nalivkin, November 23, 1954

LAPTINSKIY, V.N.

A method of consecutive approximations. Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no. 4: 219-220 Ap '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.
Submitted March 30, 1964.

SKUBENKO, A.F.; LAPTIY, S.V.

Optical properties of Sb_2Se_3 single crystals. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 9 no.7:744-748 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Shevchenko i Chernigovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

LAPTIYENKO, V.A.

Saw mounted on the "ID" handcar. Put' i put. khoz. no.7:13 Jl '57.
(MLRA 10:8)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika distantsii, stantsiya Ventspils [Latvia].
(Railroads--Equipment and supplies)

LAPTIYEV, I.

Procurement system for livestock requires reorganization.
Mias. ind. SSSR 29 no.2:34-36 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Rossoshanskoy skotozagotovitel'noy konturoy.
(Meat industry)

PARIYSKAYA, L.V.; KOGAN, F.N.; KALACHEVA, A.P.; CHEREDNICHENKO, G.S.. Prinimali uchastiye: PASHNINA, V.I.; KOROBKOVA, T.N.; BURYAKOVA, G.I.; AGASHKINA, N.S.; ALTOKHINA, G.N.; ANUROVA, V.Ya.; BOBINA, M.L.; YERMAKOVA, Z.P.; YEFREMOV, Yu.A.; POLUTSKAYA, L.G.; SHISHKINA, V.G.; LAPTIYEV, P.P., otv.red.; ROGOVSKAYA, Ye.G., red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Agroclimatic reference book on Chita Province] Agroklimaticheskii spravochnik po Chitinskoi oblasti. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1959. 131 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Chita. Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya. 2. Starshiy inzhener-agrometeorolog Chitinskoy gidrometeorologicheskoy observatorii (for Pariyskaya). 3. Chitinskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya (for Kogan, Kalacheva, Cherednichenko). (Chita Province--Crops and climate)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : General Biology B
Genetics. Plant Genetics.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 9731

AUTHOR : Lantsevich, G. P., Kuleshov, N. N.
INST. : Ukrenian Scientific Research Institute of *
TITLE : The Degree of Heterosis in Maize Hybrids in Relation to Their Growth Conditions.

ORIG. PUB. : Byul. Ukr. n.-i. in-ta rasteniyevodstva, selekts. i genet., 1958, No 2, 96-98
ABSTRACT : The experiments were performed against two backgrounds: with and without irrigation. Under the conditions of irrigation the Uspekh (Sucess) and VIP-25 hybrids produce a larger ear than parent forms while according to its weight the VIP-42 hybrid's ear does not surpass the ears of parent forms in these conditions. Against the background of non-irrigation the Uspekh and VIP-25 hybrids reduce their ear's weight less than their parent forms. It was determined that under the

Card: 1/2

*Plant Growing and Genetics.

YUR'YEV, V.Ya., otv. red. [deceased]; STRONA, I.G., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, zam. otv. red.; VOL'F, V.G., red.; POLYAKOV, I.M., red.; LAPTSEVICH, G.P., red.; KIREYEV, F.N., red.; POKID'KO, A.I., red.; POTOTSKAYA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Scientific problems in seed production, the study and the inspection of seeds] Nauchnye voprosy semenovodstva, semenovedeniia i kontrol'no-semennogo dela; sbornik materialov. Kiev, Izd-vo Ukr. akad. sel'khoz. nauk, 1962. 203 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Soveshchaniye po organizatsii nauchno-issledovatel'skoy raboty v oblasti semenovodstva, semenovedeniya i kontrol'no-semennogo dela. Kharkov, 1961. 2. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rasteniyevodstva, selektsii i genetiki (for Strona).

(Seed industry)

LAPTSEVICH, I. F.

16(1); 24(4,5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1899

Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR. Institut fiziki i matematiki

Trudy, vyp. 2. (Transactions of the Institute of Physics and Mathematics, Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences, Nr 2) Minsk, 1957. 263 p. Errata slip inserted. 750 copies printed.

Ed.: B. I. Stepanov, Academician, BSSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: L. Marike; Tech. Ed.: I. Volakhanovich.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for mathematicians, physicists, and graduate students in mathematics and physics.

COVERAGE: This book contains a series of articles on recent contributions by members of the Institut fiziki i matematiki (Institute of Physics and Mathematics) of the Academy of Sciences, BSSR, in the fields of radiation, luminescence, optics, and spectroscopy and on the applications to physics of analysis, tensor analysis, linear groups, theory of adjustments, and differential equations. The first article contains a brief account of the work of the Institute, including names of scientists and mathematicians connected with it, facilities, scientific accomplishments, and fields of interest.

Transactions of the Institute (Cont.) SOV/1899

Card 2/5

7

BORISEVICH, N.A.; KHVASHCHEVSKAYA, Ya.S.; LAPTSEVICH, I.F.

Dispersion filters for the infrared spectral region. Trudy Inst. fiz. i mat. AN BSSR no.2:214-223 '57. (MIRA 12:1)
(Light filters) (Infrared rays)

LAPTSEVICH, I. F.

24(7),24(0) SOV/30-59-1-9/57

AUTHOR: Stepanov, B. I., Academician AS Belorusskaya SSR

TITLE: Investigations by Belorussian Scientists in the Field of Spectroscopy and Luminescence (Raboty belorusskikh uchenykh po spektroskopii i lyuminestsentsii)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Nr 1, pp 68-76 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: These investigations are being carried out at the Institut fiziki i matematiki (Institute of Physics and Mathematics) and the fizicheskiy fakul'tet Belorusskogo universiteta (Physics Department., Belorussian University) under the direction of B. I. Stepanov, A. N. Sevchenko, M. A. Yel'yashevich, Academicians AS BSSR, and F. I. Fedorov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, BSSR. In the field of theoretical spectroscopy, the investigations by P. A. Apanasevich, B. I. Stepanov are mentioned. Further, the following investigations are indicated:

A. P. Prishivalko, B. I. Stepanov developed a theory of dispersion light filters.
N. A. Borisevich, Ya. S. Khvashchevskaya, I. F. Laptsevich examined, by experiment, dispersion light filters for the infrared range.
A. P. Prishivalko analysed the accuracy and the field of application of existing determination methods of optical constants of dispersed and not dispersed materials.
I. G. Nekrashevich, A. A. Labuda, Ye. G. Martynkov obtained important results concerning the kinetics of one single spark discharge (spectral intensity and discharge temperature).
A. A. Yankovskiy, V. S. Burakov examined the mutual influences of elements in spectrum analysis, and explained the methods for their elimination.
G. V. Ovechkin suggested a series of methods to eliminate the influences of third elements.
G. V. Ovechkin, N. P. Krivosheyev succeeded in working out a control method of benzyl penicillin in ordinary penicillin.

Card 5/8

N. A. Borisevich, N. I. Makarevich, A. I. Skrygan examined the infrared spectra of resinous products.
N. A. Borisevich, V. I. Pansevich, I. F. Gurinovich examined a series of structural peculiarities of alcohol oxides.
N. A. Borisevich worked out a luminescence method for the determination of the germinating power of the seed of some kinds of trees.
A. Ya. Prokopchuk obtained good results by the use of luminescence analysis in dermatology.
S. S. Kharamonenko examined the absorption spectra of the albuminous polysaccharide complexes.
B. A. Markov used spectral methods for analysing albuminous fractions in the blood.
M. M. Pavlyuchenko, G. A. Lazerko, carried out an extensive spectrophotometrical examination of the formation of molecular and complex compounds in solutions.
N. A. Sevchenko spectroscopically examined the structure of various silicas.
B. I. Stepanov, A. M. Prima carried out theoretical investigations of the vibrational spectra of various silicate crystals

Card 6/8

AID P - 3380

Subject : USSR/Hydr Eng

Card 1/1 Pub. 35 - 11/16

Author : Lapturev, N. V., Eng.

Title : On local washouts in the tailwater

Periodical : Gidr. stroi., 6, 37-40, Je 1955

Abstract : The author criticizes M. S. Vyzgo's article (this journal 1954, No. 5) pointing out erroneous statements and presents his own analysis in a table on the computation of washouts in the tailwater, at the downstream toe, and for dams without a reinforced downstream apron. Two diagrams. Six Russian references, 1947-1954.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

LAPTUREV, N.V., inzh. (g.Frunze)

Fergana-type water intake and its possible improvement. Gidr. i mel. 13 no.2:37-46 F '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Hydraulic engineering)

LAPTUREV, N.V.

LAPTUREV, N.V.

Calculation and scale of conjugate depths in a hydraulic jump.
Trudy Inst. vod. khoz. i energ. AN Kir. SSR no.4:101-110 '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

(Hydraulic jump)

LAPTIYENKO, V.A.

Grinding machine with a gasoline motor. Put' i put.khoz. 4 no.10:29 O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika distantsii, st. Ventspils, Latviyskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Equipment and supplies)
(Grinding machines)

LAPU, Edita

A practical method for molding the rod-type castings. Livarstvo 9 no.48:134-135 J1 '62.

1. Fabrika "25. maj", Kikinda.

LAPUCHA, Ryszard, mgr inz.

Approximate method of determining the principla dimensions of an annular combustion chamber with fuel evaporation and preliminary computing te gasodynamic characteristics. Inst lotn prace no. 21:15-20 '63.

JAROSINSKI, Jozef, mgr inz.; LAPUCHA, Ryszard, mgr inz.

Combustion in turbulent flow. Pt. 1. Techn lotn 19 no.6: 150-154 Je '64.

ACCESSION NR: AP4042748 P/0008/64/000/007/0176/0181

AUTHOR: Jarosinski, Jozef; Lapucha, Ryszard

TITLE: Combustion in a turbulent flow

SOURCE: Technika lotnicza, no. 7, 1964, 176-181

TOPIC TAGS: turbulent combustion, flame propagation, flame velocity

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of an article on two models of turbulent combustion. Here, the authors describe the methods used in detecting turbulence, determining its characteristics, and investigating the effect of individual parameters on flame propagation velocity. The effects of laminar flame propagation velocity u_l, velocity fluctuation u', pressure p, excess air a, temperature T, high-frequency spectrum bands, and Reynolds number on the flame propagation velocity u_t were calculated from the formula $u_t = B \times u'^m \times u_l^f$ and plotted. Inasmuch as scientists give different values to B, m, and f, the relationships $u_t = f(u', u_l)$, $u_t = f(u', a)$, $u_t = f(u)$, and $u_t = f(Re)$ were calculated by various methods of Soviet scientists. The data show that 1) the turbulent combustion velocity is higher for grates giving greater velocity fluctuations in high-frequen-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042748

cy spectrum bands, 2) the increase in the Re number increases the turbulent flame propagation velocity, 3) most of the hydrocarbons have the highest turbulent combustion velocity when a equals 0.7 to 1, and 4) the turbulent combustion velocity increases with increase in pressure and initial temperature. Orig. art. has: 20 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 00Jun64		ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: FP	NO REF SOV: 008		OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

JAROSINSKI, Jozef, mgr inz.; LAPUCHA, Ryszard, mgr inz.

Combustion in turbulent flow. Pt. 2. Techn lotn 19 no. 7: 176-181 Jl '64.

L 26102-66 T WE

ACC NR: AT6015513 SOURCE CODE: PO/2532/65/000/025/0024/0039

AUTHOR: Lapucha, R.—Lapukha, R. (Master of arts; Engineer) 48 B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Formation processes of two-phase combustible mixtures

SOURCE: Warsaw. Instytut lotnictwa. Prace, no. 25, 1965, 24-39

TOPIC TAGS: fuel injection, combustion theory

ABSTRACT: A survey is presented, based on Soviet and Western literature, of the present state of knowledge of the process accompanying the formation of a combustible mixture. The physico-chemical, aerodynamic, and hydraulic processes taking place in a combustion chamber between injection and ignition are covered. Problems of droplet formation, their breakup and motion, as well as mixing and evaporation of fuel // the spectrum of atomization, fuel injection and breakup of fuel jets are covered. Orig. art. has: 28 figures and 19 formulas. // [AV]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 017/ SOV REF: 022

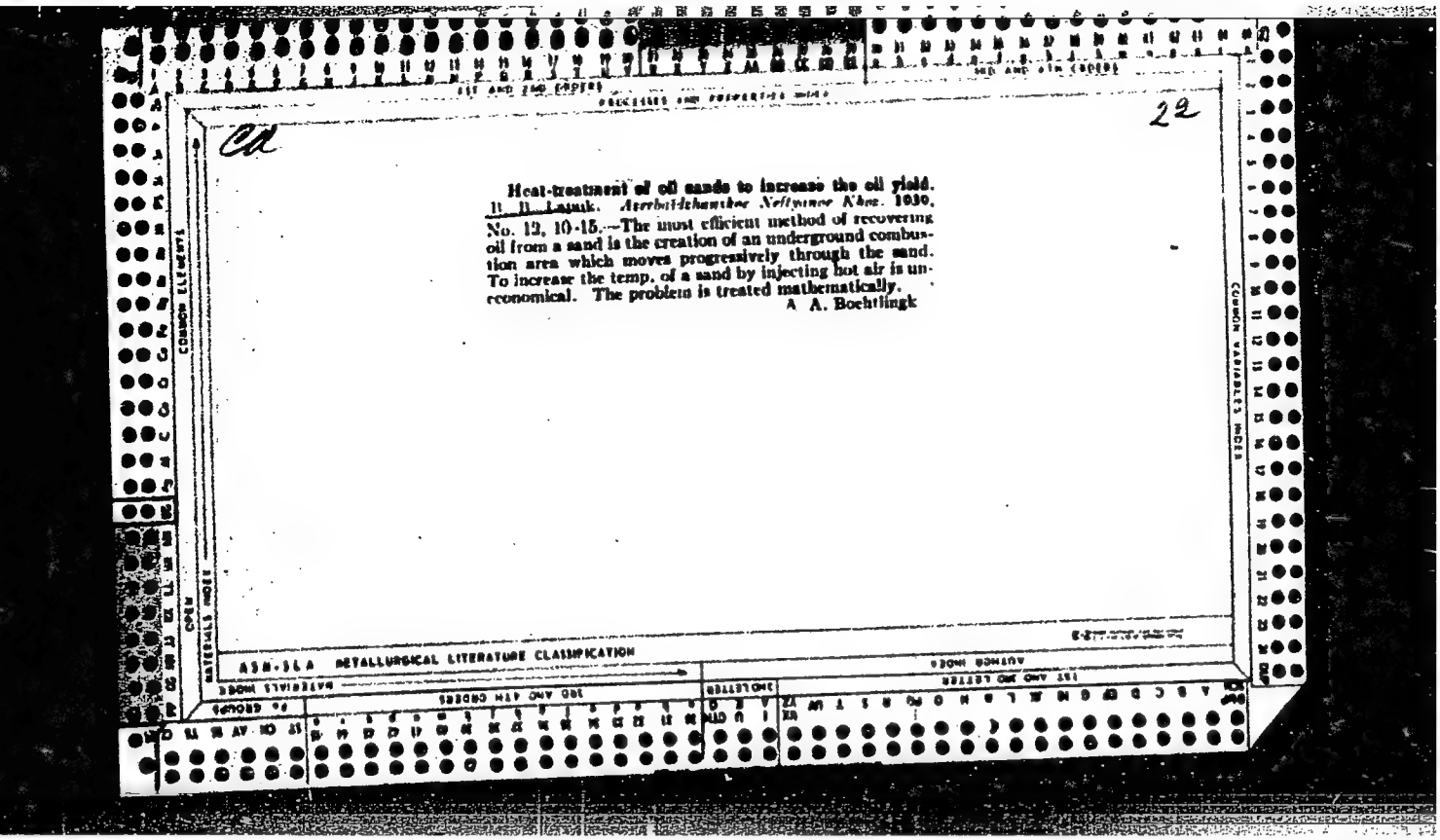
ATD PRESS: 4263

Card 1/1 CC UDC: 621.43.019

2

GERSHBERG, Anatoliy Yevgen'yevich; LAPUK, A.G., red.

[Television camera tubes using the photoconductive effect (vidicons)] Peredaiushchie televizionnye trubki, ispol'zuiushchie vnutrennii fotoeffekt (vidikony). Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 239 p. (MIRA 17:11)



22

Heat-treatment of oil sands to increase the oil yield.
H. H. Lamik. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khoz.* 1930, No. 12, 10-15.—The most efficient method of recovering oil from a sand is the creation of an underground combustion area which moves progressively through the sand. To increase the temp. of a sand by injecting hot air is uneconomical. The problem is treated mathematically.
A. A. Boehtlingk

LAPUK, B. B.

PA 9T71

USSR/Gas, Natural
Petroleum, Well drilling

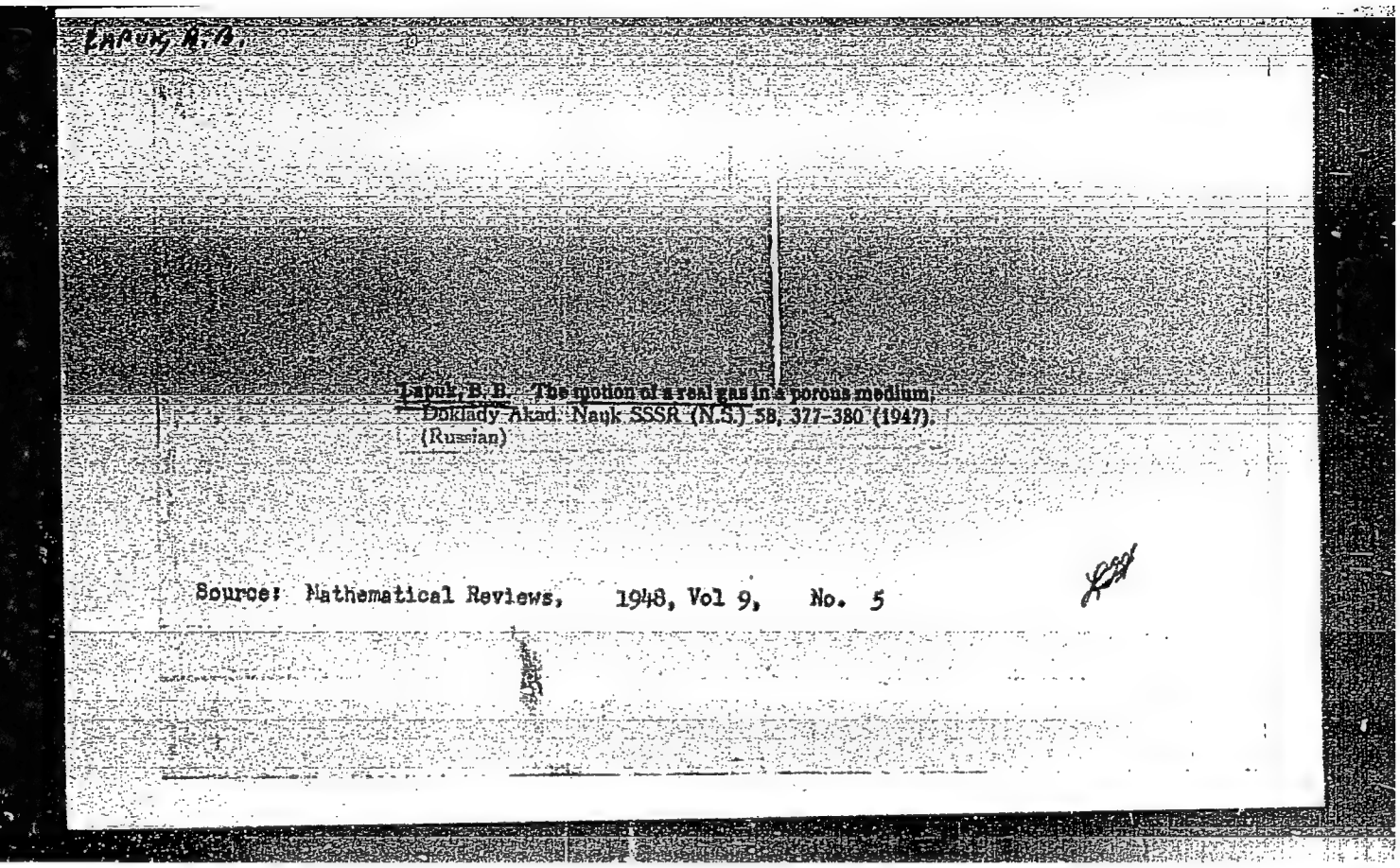
Apr 1947

"Concerning the Distribution of Pressures in Gas Deposits," B. B. Lapuk, 7 pp

"Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo" Vol 25, No 4

Mathematical treatment of pressure and pressure drop in fields and oil wells. Diagrams and tables showing relationship between gas pressure and variables in underground and well conditions.

9T71



LAPUK B.B.

Lapuk, B. B. The motion of a real gas in a porous medium. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 58, 377–380 (1947). (Russian)

Source: Mathematical Reviews, 1948, Vol 9, No. 5

LAPUK, B. B.

PA 52T89

USSR/Physics Oct 1947
Filtration
Gases

"Approximate Solution of the Problems Concerning the Nonsteady Radial Filtration of Gases According to the Law of Darcy," B. B. Lapuk, 4 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR" Vol LVIII, No 1

Presents ordinary argument for simple steady flow adapted to the case of unsteady flow, involving averages. Compares experimental and theoretical results. Submitted by Academician L. S. Leybenzon, 5 Apr 1947.

52T89

LAPUK B. B.

PA 49T98

USSR/Physics Oct 1947
Gases - Absorption
Porous Materials

"Movement of Real Gases in a Porous Material," B. B. Lapuk, 4 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LVIII, No 3

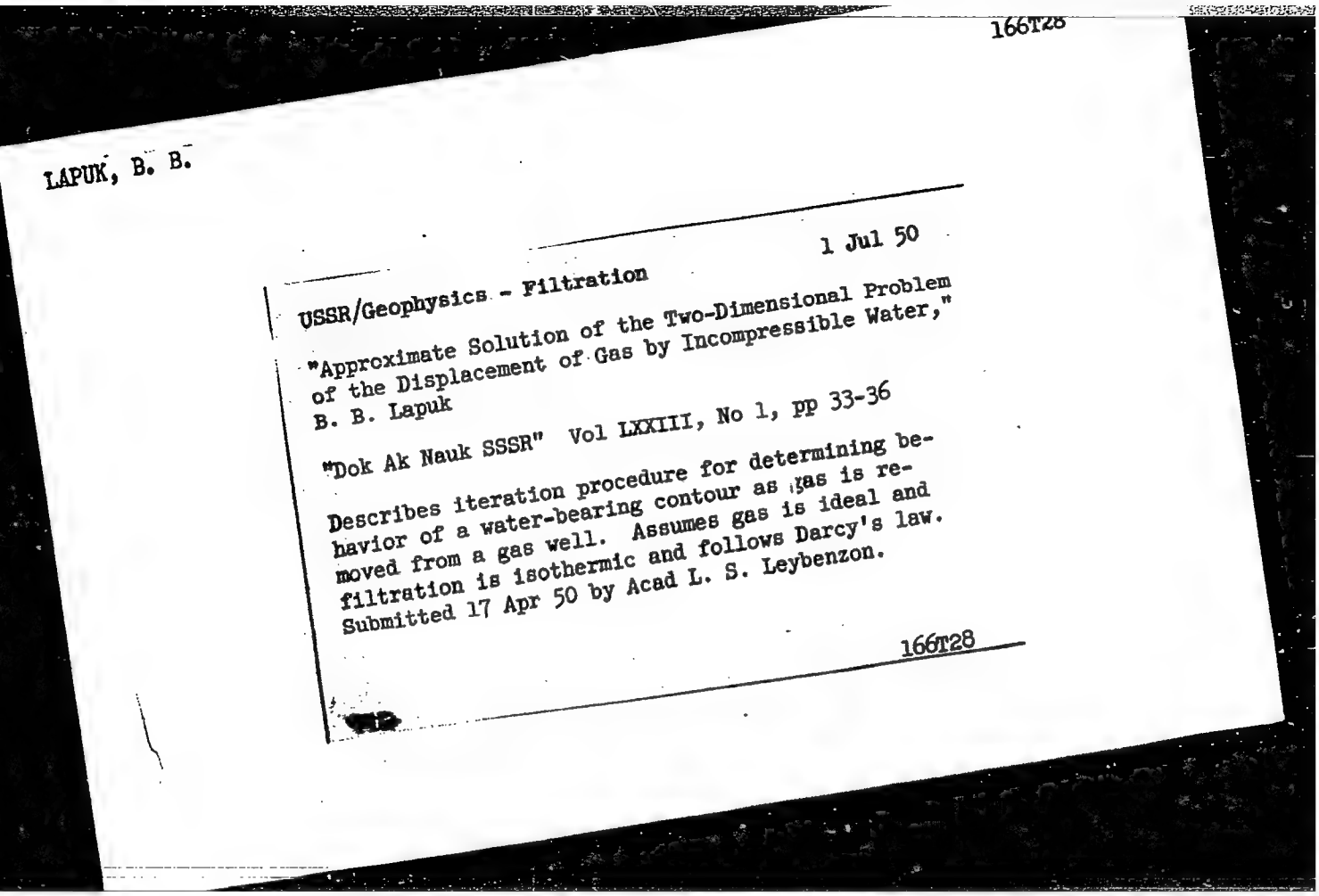
Lapuk discusses results of experiments he conducted to determine approximate method to solve steady and unsteady movement of gases in porous material, allowing for variations of their properties in stratified conditions. Explains conditions for stabilized filtration of real gases, as well as unstabilized radial filtration of real gases in porous material. Submitted by Academician L. S. Leybenzon, 5 Apr 1947.

49T98

LAPUK, B. B.; SHCHELKACHEV, V. N.

Podzemnaya gidravlika [Subsurface Hydraulics] , Moscow-Leningrad, 1949.

No. 444, 16 Aug 55



166T28

LAPUK, B. B.

USSR/Geophysics - Filtration 1 Jul 50

"Approximate Solution of the Two-Dimensional Problem of the Displacement of Gas by Incompressible Water," B. B. Lapuk

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXIII, No 1, pp 33-36

Describes iteration procedure for determining behavior of a water-bearing contour as gas is removed from a gas well. Assumes gas is ideal and filtration is isothermic and follows Darcy's law. Submitted 17 Apr 50 by Acad L. S. Leybenzon.

166T28

LAPUK, B. B. L76T103

USSR/Physics - Filtration 1 Aug 50

"Magnitude of Index n in Filtration Regime of Homogeneous Fluids and Gases," B. B. Lapuk, V. A. Yevdokimova

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXIII, No 4, pp 675-677

Shows, in region crit for Darcy's Law, index n is function of Reynold's number, n(Re), according to data of exptl investigations into dependence of coeff lambda of hydraulic resistance upon Re. Subject problem for simultaneous existence of different regimes was 1st considered by V. N. Shchelkachev in his book: "Podzemnaya Neftyanaya

176T103

USSR/Physics - Filtration (Contd) 1 Aug 50

Gidravlika" (Underground Oil Hydraulics), Moscow/Leningrad, 1944, and by B. B. Lapuk in his "Teoreticheskiye Osnovy Razrabotki Mestorozhdeniy Prirodnykh Gazov" (Theoretical Bases of Working Deposits of Natural Gases), 1948. Submitted 7 Jun 50 by Acad L. S. Leybenzon.

176T103

LAPUK, B. B. and YEVDOKIMOVA, V. A.

"Determination of Gas-Deposit Parameters From Well-Test Data in USSR," Dok. AN SSSR, Vol 73, No 6, 1950, pp 1, 141-1, 142.

Translation W-15116, 14 Nov 50

LAPUK, B.B.; BRUDNO, A.L.; SOMOV, B.Ye.

Cones of bottom water in oil fields. Neft. khoz. 39 no.5: 45-50 My '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Oil field brines)

LAPUK, B.B.; BRUDNO, A.L.; SOMOV, B.Ye.

Bottom water cones in gas pools. Gaz.prom. 6 no.2:8-12 '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Gas, Natural)

TSAYGER, M.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: LAPUK, B.B., prof.; TREBIN, F.A., prof.

Solution to the problem of one-dimensional unsteady flow of gas through porous media with the aid of the M-2 high speed digital computer. Gaz.prom. 6 no.4:1-9 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Gas, Natural)

LAPUK, B.B.; KRUZHKOV, S.N.

Determination of the ultimate recovery from water-free wells and ultimate pressure decline in gas wells with bottom waters. Azerb. neft. khoz. 40 no. 3:22-25 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Gas, Natural)

2

LAPUK, B.B., MINSKY, YE.M., TREHIN, F.A.

Scientific principles of the development of gas fields in the USSR

Report to be submitted for the Sixth World Petroleum Congress, Frnakfurt, 16-26 June 63

LAPUK, B.B.; ABUTALIYEV, E.B.

Method for the approximate analytic solution of a problem of nonstationary gas flow to a line of wells in a reservoir of varying thickness. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no. 12: 91-96 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika I.M.Gubkina.

LAPUK, B.B.

Using the metnods of nuclear physics to determine the ultimate yield of wells and the maximum depression in gas and oil pools with bottom water and in gas- and oil and oil-and-gas fields. Trudy MINKHiGP no.42:60-70 '63.

Degree and nature of drilling in gas pools with bottom water. (MIRA 17:3)
Ibid.:83-97

SOMOV, B.Ye.; LAPUK, B.B.; BULAVINOV, L.B.

Effect of the shape of the specific drainage area on the determination of the ultimate water-free yield of oil (gas) in oil and gas fields with bottom water. Trudy MINKHiGP no.42:98-106 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

GARIFULLINA, N. Kh.; ZAKIROV, S.N.; LAPUK, B.B.; TREBIN, F.A. (Moscow):

"The solution of problems of underground hydrogasdynamics by numerical methods".

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

LAPUK, B.B.; ZAKIROV, S.N.

Taking into consideration the reservoir nonuniformity in problems of oil, gas, and water flow. Neft. khoz. 42 no. 5:49-54 My '64. (MIRA 17:5)

IAPUK, B.B.; VLADIMIROV, L.A.

Nonstationary gas flow to well lines. Gaz. prom. 8 no.12 [illegible]
'63 (MIRA 17:2)

LAPUK, B.B.; ZAKIROV, S.N.; GARIFULLINA, N.Kh.

Nonsteady flow of real gas in a deformed nonuniform bed to wells operating under given output conditions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.3:81-86 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika Gubkina.

LAPUK, B.B.; GARIFULLINA, N.Kh.; ZAKIROV, S.N.

Solving inverse problems of underground gas-dynamics by numerical methods taking into consideration the real properties of the gases and the porous medium. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.7: 65-70 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. I.M. Gubkina.

LAPUK, B.B.;PETROV, V.N.; GUREVICH, G.R.

Nonsteady flow of real gases. Gaz. prom. 9 no.9:3-7 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

LAPUK, B.B.; ABUTALIYEV, E.B.

Calculating the gas flow to ring banks of wells in a layer of varying thickness. Vop. vych. mat. i tekh. no.2:67-84 '64.

Approximate analytic solution of the problem involving unsteady plane-radial and plane-parallel diffusion of gas. Ibid.:85-94 (MIRA 18:12)

LAPUK, B.B.; ABUTALIYEV, E.B.; VLADIMIROV, L.A.

Unsteady gas flow in a stratum of variable depth. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekh. nauk 8 no.3:25-35 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut mekhaniki s vychislitel'nym tsentrom AN UzSSR.

LAPUK, B.B.; SAVCHENKO, V.P.; TREBIN, F.A.

Scientific fundamentals of the development of gas and gas-condensate fields. Neft. khoz. 42 no.9/10:132-137 S-O '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

LAPUK, B.B.; LUNTS, A.L.; ZAKIROV, S.N.; GARIFULLINA, N.Kh.

Generalized method for calculating problems of underground gas-hydrodynamics by numerical methods. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.1:87-90 '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.

BAYBAKOV, N.K.; LAIBA, B.P.; TREBIN, F.A.

Overall solution of the problem of the development of a group of gas-condensate (gas) fields as a unit based on a study of fields in Krasnodar Territory. Gaz. prom. 10 no.6:5-12 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

LAPUK, I.

Facts and figures on the improvement of the living standards of the population in Czechoslovakia. Biul. nauch. inform.: trud i zar. plata 5 no.7:51-54 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Czechoslovakia—Cost and standard of living)

LAPUK, I. A.

112-2-4871

TRANSLATION FROM: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 2, p. 347 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lapuk, I.A.

TITLE: Measuring Mechanical Resistance by the Reciprocity Method (Izmereniye mekhanicheskogo soprotivleniya metodom vzaimnosti)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. gos. n.-i. in-ta radioveshchat. priyema i akustiki, 1955, Nr 4, pp. 64-69

ABSTRACT: A method for measuring the mechanical resistance of a converter in a tube on the basis of the reciprocity theorem is explained. The method consists of measuring the no-load voltages generated by the converters in the tube. The following converter pairs are inserted consecutively into the tube in order to make the measurements: 1) a radiator and a calibrated converter; 2) a radiator and an auxiliary converter; 3) the auxiliary converter and the calibrated converter. Starting from the reciprocity theorem and a known no-load acoustic resistance value of the auxiliary converter, an expression is derived for the sensitivity modulus of the calibrated converter. An expression is

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Measuring Mechanical Resistance by the Reciprocity (Cont.)

given for the acoustic resistance of any converter. For the case of equivalent calibrated and inverted converters, a simpler expression is given for the acoustic resistance Z_x of converters: $Z_x = 2 \frac{e_1 e_3}{e_2 i} \frac{1}{M^2} 10^{-7}$ acoustic ohms where e_1, e_2, and e_3 are the no-load voltages in the three cases indicated above in which measurements were made at those frequencies where these values are maximum; M is the sensitivity of the calibrated converter; i is the current in the radiator coil. The data from the experimental checking of this formula for two type МД-35 microphones are given. The error constitutes ± 10 per cent.

N.Ya.K.

BAR[illegible], S.V.; [illegible], V.A.; LAPUK, I.M.

Polymerization of butadiene by catalysts based on carbonyl metals of group VI of the periodic system of elements. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.1:95-98 N '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S.V.Lebedeva. Submitted March 29, 1965.

L 7648-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP5025036 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0084/0084

AUTHORS: Babitskiy, B. D.; Kormer, V. A.; Lapuk, I. M.; Lobach, M. I.; Chesnokova, N. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining cis-1,4-polybutadiene rubber. Class 39, No. 173948 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber im. academician S. V. Lebedev (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 84

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, butadiene, polymer, polybutadiene rubber, catalyst, polymerization

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining cis-1,4-polybutadiene rubber by thermal polymerization of butadiene in the presence of a catalyst. The catalyst consists of tetranickelcarbonyl and metal-containing compounds. The metal-containing compounds used are transition metal salts of group V or VI soluble in hydrocarbons, for instance, vanadium tetrachloride, vanadium

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.762.2

L 7648-66
ACC NR: AP5025036

oxytrichloride, or hexachlorotungsten.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 18Apr64

Card 2/2

L 13473-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP5027842 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/001/0095/0098

AUTHORS: Babitskiy, B. D.; Kormer, V. A.; Lapuk, I. M.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber im. S. V. Lebedev (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka)

TITLE: Polymerization of butadiene by catalysts based on the metal-carbonyls of group VIII metals in periodic table of elements

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 1, 1965, 95-98

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, polymerization, catalytic polymerization, butadiene, nickel compound, cobalt compound

ABSTRACT: The effect of nickel and cobalt carbonyls $Ni(C\emptyset)_4$, $C\emptyset_2(C\emptyset)_8$, $(C_5H_5NiC\emptyset)_2$ on the polymerization of butadiene in the presence of different Lewis acids and of $AlCl_3$, $AlBr_3$, $TiCl_4$, $TiBr_4$, TiI_4, VCl_4, $V\emptyset Cl_3$, $MoCl_5$, and WCl_5 was studied. The polymerization was carried out in benzene or heptane solutions at a temperature of 50C over a period of 17 hours. The yield of polymer and its microstructure in terms of the fractions of cis- and trans-butadiene monomers in the chain are tabulated. It was found that the catalytic activity of the metal carbonyls and the stoichiometry of the reaction depend on the nature of the Lewis acid. A suggestion is made that the catalytic systems studied here are related to π-allyl and π-cyclopentadienyl nickel

UDC: 66.095.26+678.762

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L 13473-66

ACC NR: AP5027842

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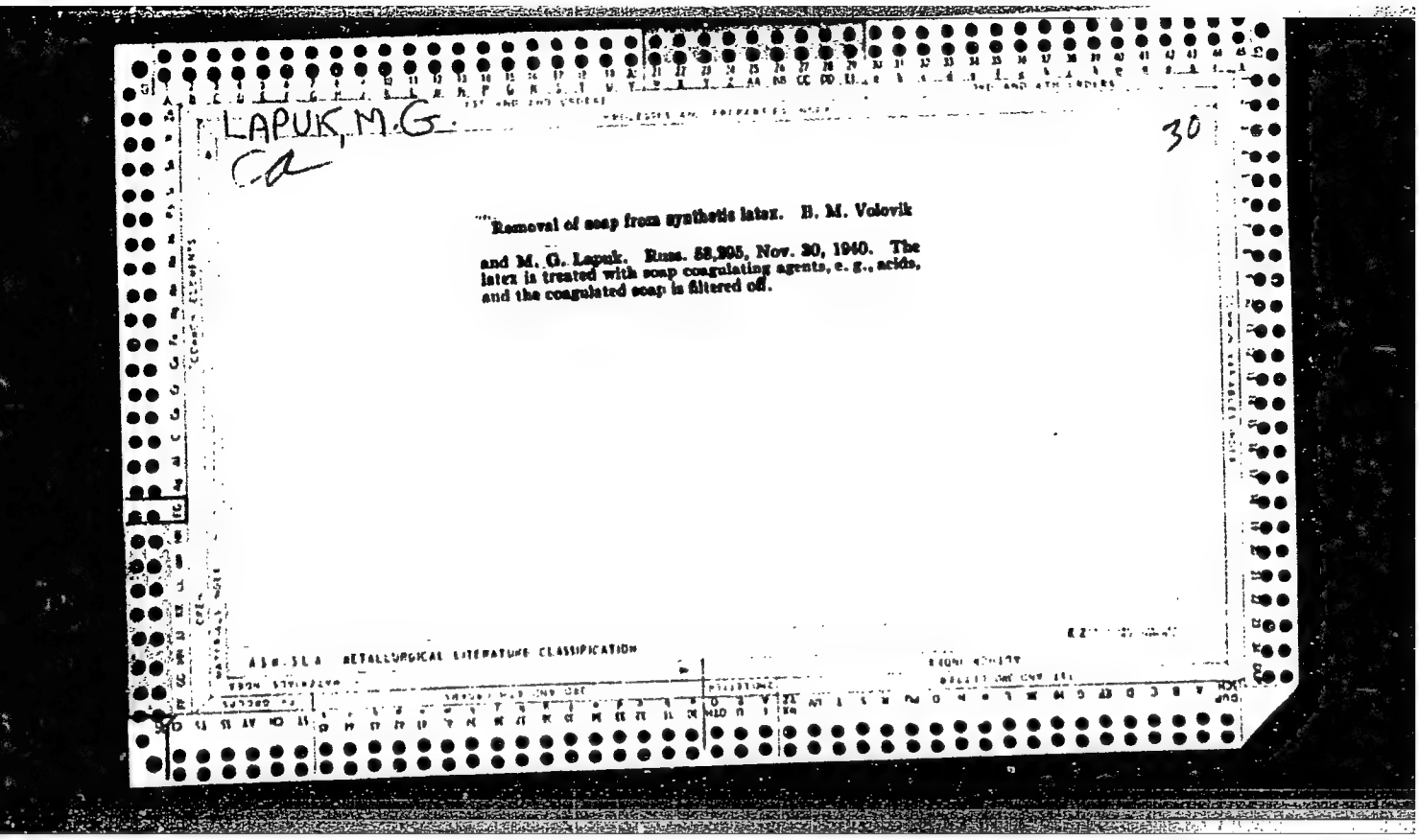
complex systems previously described by B. D. Babitskiy, T. G. Golenko i dr. (DAN, 161, 4, 1965). The authors thank I. A. Zarovaya for participating in this investigation. This paper was presented by academician B. A. Dolgoploskiy on 29 March 1965. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 equations.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 23Mar65/ SOV REF: 003/ OTH REF: 012

Card 2/2



LAPUK, M.G.

30

"Removal of soap from synthetic latex. B. M. Volovik and M. G. Lapuk. Russ. 58,305, Nov. 30, 1940. The latex is treated with soap coagulating agents, e. g., acids, and the coagulated soap is filtered off.

64-58-3-2/20

AUTHORS: Kalaus, A. Ye., Lapuk, M. G., Vikulova, T. D.

TITLE: Tubular Reactor for the Continuous Polymerization in Emulsions (Trubchatyy reaktor dlya nepreryvnoy polimerizatsii v emul'siyakh)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 3, pp 5 - 10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An arrangement is described in which an improvement of the heat emission is reached by using cooled reaction tubes instead of a battery of water-jacketed reactors, thus regulating the stability of the emulsion and the coefficient of the heat transfer with the running-through velocity of the reaction mass. The polymerization can be made according to two basic schemes, the whole arrangement can be started as a totality, or the polymerization can take place in parts of the arrangement. The mixture is guaranteed by circulating pumps which show certain advantages in construction and in operation in the second case. The schematic representation of such a battery of test reaction tubes is given. In the tests in one case an intermixture in

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all four sections took place with the circulating pumps, in the other case in the first section only. Comparative tests of polymerization were made in apparatus with periodic effect and with continuous effect in the test tube arrangement at different temperatures and with different characteristic physical-chemical values of the rubber. The obtained experimental results are given in tabular form and show among other that there is no difference in the characteristic physical-chemical values of the rubber obtained according to the two methods with equal recipes, but that on the other hand the obtained emulsion is more stable in the second case, and that in both cases no formation of coagulum was observed. The experiments that were made with the tube arrangement when only one circulating pump was busy showed that the transformation depth of the monomers is a little smaller, but that the characteristic values of the rubber are the same as those of the working methods mentioned above, but that on the other hand the regulation of temperature is aggravated and that a separation of coagulum takes place. The given data show that a decrease of the diameter of the tubes can shorten the duration of the polymerization,

Tubular Reactor for the Continuous Polymerization in Emulsione 64-58-3-2/20

and with that also an essentially greater capacity of production was observed in the continuously working system compared to reactors working discontinuously. Tests for the determination of the coefficient of effectiveness at the increase of the number of reactors at continuous polymerizations were made by the collaborators of the VNIISK N. A. Fermorov, A. L. Klebanskiy and N. Ya. Tsukerman. There are 3 figures, 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni akademika S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber imeni S. V. Lebedev, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

1. Polmerization--Test results 2. Synthetic rubber--Processing
3. Industrial equipment--Performance 4. Heat transfer

Card 3/3

06216
SOV/64-59-6-8/28

15(8) 24(8)

AUTHORS: Kalaus, A. Ye., Lapuk, M. G., Vikulova, T. D.

TITLE: Determination of the General Coefficients of Heat Transfer in Tube Reactors for the Polymerization in Emulsions

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 6, pp 491 - 494 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Reference is made to a paper previously published by the authors (Ref 1), from which it can be seen that due to the accumulation of the coagel on the vessel surface as well as the change in the latex viscosity also the heat transfer coefficient in the reaction vessel changes during polymerization. This is also seen from the respective data given by VNIISK and found in publications (Refs 2-4) (Table 1). In this connection the general heat transfer coefficient as a function of the rate of flow of the reaction liquid and the transformation intensity of the monomers at polymerization temperatures between 5 and 8° (some experiments at 13-15°) was determined. The experiments were conducted in a tube reactor (Fig 1). The reaction mixture was transported by means of a circulating pump (maximum output 20 m^3/h). The linear rates of flow of the emulsion in the reactor were determined at various pump outputs (Table 2). The amount of the heat set free during the mixing by means of the pump was determined by means of water and latex SKS-ZOA, respectively,

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Determination of the General Coefficients of Heat Transfer in Tube Reactors for the Polymerization in Emulsions

for various flow velocities (Table 3). The measurement results obtained for the general heat transfer coefficients at various experimental conditions (Table 4), at varying degrees of transformation of the monomers (Table 5), at different flow velocities (Table 6), and at a polymerization temperature of 13-15° also (Table 7) permit the following statements: At a polymerization temperature of 5-8° and a flow velocity of 0.014-0.048 m/sec, the general heat transfer coefficient is 90-123 kcal/m^2.hour.°C. A temperature rise to 13-15° results in a 6-8% increase in the value of the heat transfer coefficient. The general heat transfer coefficient is but little affected by an increase in the degree of transformation of up to 40% (from 140 to 134 kcal/m^2.hour.°C); a further increase to 70%, however, causes a considerable reduction in the value of the heat transfer coefficient (from 134 to 100 kcal/m^2.hour.°C). There are 3 figures, 7 tables, and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SHVACHKIN, Yu. P.; BERESTENKO, M. K.; LAPUK, V. Kh.

Potential antimetabolites. Part 3: Synthesis of aminonitropyrimidines based on nucleophilic substitution reactions. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.12:3893-3897 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M. V. Lomonosova.

(Pyrimidine) (Substitution(Chemistry))

KAVERZNEVA, Ye.D.; LAPUK, V.Kh.

Reaction of ovomucoid with hydroxylamine. Biokhimiia 29 no. 1: 138-141 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted June 8, 1963.

MATVEYEVA, R.A.; LAPUK, Ya.I.; STEPANOV, V.M.

Colorimetric method for determining the activity of chymotrypsin and trypsin. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.3:501-504 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Institut biofiziki AN SSSR.

BORISOV, V.V.; LAPUK, Ya.I.; MELIK-ADAMYAN, V.R.; SHUTKEVICH, M.Ye.; ANDREYEVA, N.S.

X-ray diffraction study of pepsin. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 2: 363-364 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom M.M.Shemyakinym.

NIKITINA, Ye.T.; LAPUKHINA, G.P.

Causative agent of black bacterial mottling in tomatoes on the farms of the Alma-Ata suburban zone. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh. SSR 4:140-145 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(BACTERIA, PHYTOPATHOGENIC) (TOMATOES—DISEASES AND PESTS)

LAPUKHOV, A.S.; RYLOV, G.M.

Correlation between crystal orientation and veinlike accumulation of crystals in experiments in a fissureless vein formation. Geol. i geofiz. no.10:113-122 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

LAPUKHOV, A.S.

Characteristics of the structure of the dynamometamorphism of rocks and ores in the Salair ore zone. Geol. i geofiz. no.12: 56-71 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

M-1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY :

8

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 19, 1958, No. 84954

AUTHOR : Larukhov, S. Ya.
INST. : Kirgiz State Pedagogical Correspondence *
TITLE : The Problem of Field Culture at the Bast Fiber State Farms of Chuyskaya Valley.

ORIG. PUB. : Uch. zap. kirg. gos. zaochn. ped. in-t, 1957, No 3, 125-160
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

* Institute.

4

S/194/62/000/002/025/096
D230/D301

AUTHORS: Lapunov, A. A. and Szestopaz, G. A.

TITLE: Algorithmic interpretation of the control processes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 2, 1962, abstract 2-2-92e (Roczn. Polsk. towarz. mat., Ser. 2. Wiadom. mat., 1961, 4, no. 2, 187-202)

TEXT: The advent of digital computers has expanded the range of problems, for which the solutions require mathematical investigation methods. The basis for the new approach to the diverse fields of science and technology are the concepts of control systems and control processes. For this reason it is now necessary to establish one point of view in investigating the control processes. The field concerned with the investigation of the general conformity with the laws peculiar to the control systems and control processes is called cybernetics. This paper is concerned with the exposition of certain sections of cybernetics; in particular, with the description of algorithms transforming the information. Certain principles,

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S/194/62/000/002/025/096
D230/D301

Algorithmic interpretation of ...

basically common to all control systems, are considered and examples are given. The description of these systems by means of functional algorithms is given and the concept of the logical algorithm presentation is introduced. A control system consists of two basic devices: Controlling, and the controlled device linked with each other. The master device transmits signals to the controlled device, causing changes in its state. Frequently the master device can receive signals from the controlled device (by feedback), containing information about the condition of the latter. In addition, both the master and the controlled devices can receive outside information some of which can be stored for further processing; thus, the realization of the process is accomplished by circulating the information between the various parts of the control system. A control process commences when the master device receives some initial information and it consists of storing, conversion, transmission and reception of information. This general scheme is exemplified on control systems, in which the conversion of energy is performed by a machine or man; the question arises: Should the machine be, in general, entrusted with the problem of the information conversion

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usually performed by man? It would then be possible, in the first place, to automate complex controlling processes and, in the second place, in order to study various processes occurring in nature, to model these processes on the corresponding controlling machines. It is emphasized that there are machines existing capable of converting very complex information for various purposes and process modelling peculiar to living organisms. One of the main fields of cybernetics is the algorithmic recording of successive information conversion for control processes from start to finish; in this, the sequence of the performed operation, the logical condition of their realization and the results obtained are taken into account. The aggregate of the elementary operations for conversion of information, and the selected logical conditions stipulating the sequence of their operation for the full solution of the stated problem is called the algorithmic solution of this problem. Thus, when it is possible to create an algorithm representing the controlled process and to realize this algorithm by means of a digital computer, the information conversion for the controlled process required can be performed by a machine. It is possible to design an algorithm for

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any process. The possibility of formulating an algorithm for a given control process forms the subject of a new branch of science, called operation analysis. In order to form an algorithm, the so-called logical algorithmic design is prepared, in which Roman capital letters A, B, C denote separate elementary operators and index letters p, q the logical condition considered. At the beginning of each logical conditions an arrow thus ↑ is written, and at the end an arrow thus ↓ is written. Hence, the logical algorithmic design is an expression consisting of an aggregate of elementary operations (a, B, ...), logical conditions (p, q, ...), following each other, and arrows (↑↓) showing their interdependence. Examples of the formation of the logical algorithmic design for certain control processes are given. Logical algorithmic designs play an important part in realizing a given algorithm by means of digital computers, i.e. in its programming. For this reason, in programming the logical algorithmic design solving a given problem is prepared first; subsequently, a list of commands, or sub-programs, is prepared for the machines which should ensure the realization of

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successive operations and the logical circuit conditions. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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Concrete

Automatic concrete plants. Vest. Mash. 32 No. 3, 1952.

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L 41118-66 EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) JD

ACC NR: AP6030205 SOURCE CODE: RU/0017/65/000/007/0372/0373

AUTHOR: Oprea, O. (Doctor); Florian, I. (Engineer); Lapusan, A. (Physician); Giusca, R. 32 B

ORG: [Oprea; Florian; Lapusan] "Tractorul" Works, Brasov (Uzinele "Tractorul"); [Giusca] Geological Committee, Bucharest (Comitetul Geologic)

TITLE: Method of determining the dimensions of silicogenous powders

SOURCE: Metalurgia, no. 7, 1965, 372-373

TOPIC TAGS: metal casting, silicon

ABSTRACT: A description of the method used at the Tractorul Works to determine the dimensions of the silicogenous powder in the molding sand. The determination is based on the suction of a large volume of air and on suspension filtration by means of a device consisting of a series of crucibles with filtering plates. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1 11b

UDC: 621.742.47

0910 1045

LAPUSAN, M.

RUMANIA

GLIGORE, V., Professor; BACIU, Tr., MD; GHERMAN, Gr., MD; DIMITRESCU, I., MD; GHEORGHIEV, I., MD; FLOREA, E., MD; BLAJAN, St., MD; SAVA, E., MD; TRAILA, P., MD; LAPUSAN, M, Hospital attendant; PETEANU, N., MD.

1. Medical Clinic II, Cluj (Clinica a II-a medicala Cluj) - (for first five); 2. Polyclinic No. 1, Cluj (Policlinica Nr. 1, Cluj) - (for next five); 3. Bontida Precinct (for Peteanu).

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